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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
JAN 21 1952

Vol. XII, No. 585 Published weekly Friday, January 11—Thursday, January 17, 1952

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Churchill advised Congress to keep A-bomb, asked for Allied troops to join British in Suez.*
Russia revised A-bomb control offer in UN.
Vishinsky doubted Korean truce possible, Reds charged UN planes bombed war-prisoner camp in North Korea.
Western Big 3 generals met on Indo-China defense.
West Germany ratified Schuman coal-steel plan.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman urged $4½ billion tax boost in Economic Report, withdrew Clark nomination to Vatican post, approved atom arms expansion.*
B
House voted 10% military pay raise.
$3.8 billion CCC grain shortage charged.
California, Nevada swept by rain, snow storms.

Died: *French Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.*

WESTERN DEFENSE

Churchill Addresses Congress. In a speech to the U.S. Congress Jan. 17 reviewing world affairs and his current visit to the C U.S. & Canada, British Prime Min. Winston Churchill stressed:

● The U.S. must "be careful above all things . . . not to let go of the atomic weapon until you are . . . more than sure that other means of preserving peace are in your hands." Atomic weapons are now "the strongest deterrent against a 3d world war and the most effective guaranty of victory in it."

● Britain & the U.S. are equally determined to block Red aggression everywhere, will take "prompt, resolute & effective" retaliation against the Korean & Chinese Reds if a Korean truce D is "reached only to be broken."

● U.S., French & Turkish "token forces" should join the British in guarding Suez "as a symbol of the unity" of the 4 powers in planning for Middle Eastern defense. The British "do not seek to be masters of Egypt," are in Suez only as "guardians of the commerce of the world."

● On U.S. aid to Britain: he has asked "not for gold but for steel, not for favors but for equipment" to bolster Britain's contribution to Western defense.

Recalling that he had "long worked" for a U.S. of Europe, he predicted that the continental nations will eventually be unified. E He foresaw an end to the Franco-German "thousand-year quarrel which has torn Europe to pieces," said the proposed European Army "could never achieve its necessary strength without the inclusion of Germany."

He said Britons have "denuded our island of military formations" to send forces to vital defense areas abroad. "I cannot accept the slightest reproach from any quarter that we are not doing our full duty" even though Britain is not prepared to join continental federations in Europe. He said of Britain's economic problem: The country has been struggling to reimburse other F sterling area countries for nearly £4 billion spent on World War II; Britain's U.S. financial aid since the war has been spent "mainly in helping others"; the British are producing 50% more goods than before the war and their present plight is "not to be judged" as permanent.

He summed up with an appeal that the U.S. & Britain "make sure that the supreme fact of the 20th Century is that they tread the same path."

'Bomb China' Accord Reported

"The U.S. has wrung an informal okay from reluctant Britain" for American bombing & naval blockade of Red China if Korean truce talks fail, the *Wall St. Journal* reported from Washington Jan. 17. It said the accord was reached during last week's Truman-Churchill conference. (Churchill did not go nearly as far in addressing Congress Jan. 17 when he said: G "If the truce we seek is reached, only to be broken, our response will be prompt, resolute & effective.") The *Journal* said the U.S. would take these measures if necessary:

(1) Pinpoint bombing of Chinese-Manchurian targets such as airfields, railroads, arsenals & power plants. There would be no obliteration bombing of Chinese cities.

(2) A U.S. naval blockade of Red China's imports. The U.S. would not support an invasion of the mainland by Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa Nationalists. It was undecided whether the U.S. would arm anti-Red guerrillas on the mainland.

The paper said these measures "won't go as far as Gen. MacArthur proposed last summer" nor mean a reduced Allied effort in Korea. [See pp. 1M-2A; Vol. XI, 419L, 369H] H

The speech was Churchill's 3d to Congress as Prime Minister during & since World War II. Since meeting with Pres. Truman last week he had visited Canada, returned to Washington Jan. 16 and been presented with full membership in the Society of the Cincinnati as a descendant (on his mother's side) of men who fought for U.S. independence 175 years ago. [See pp. 1C-2E; Vol. XI, 349H] J

Members of Congress without exception admired his speech Jan. 17, but those who are lukewarm on foreign aid stressed that their admiration was for Churchill's performance as a representative of Britain. GOP Sen. Robert A. Taft's comment: "I always thoroughly enjoy Mr. Churchill's speeches. I admire his forcible & humorous use of the English language."

Ottawa Speech. During a visit to Ottawa Jan. 11-15, Churchill addressed the Canadian Parliament and reportedly enlisted Gov. Gen. Viscount Alexander, World War II commander in the Mediterranean zone, to become British Defense Minister, a K post now held by Churchill along with the Prime Ministry [see Vol. XI, p. 349A]. He told Parliament Jan. 14 that Canada, Britain, the U.S. & West Europe were united through the Atlantic pact "to defend the cause of freedom" and create an enduring "Atlantic community." He said the British do not "want to live on our friends & relations" and intend "to earn our own living & pay our own way."

Eden Asks Unity, Warns Asia Reds. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden, awarded an honorary doctorate of laws at Columbia U. in New York Jan. 11, said in his speech of acknowledgment that "there is no problem we cannot solve" if the U.S. & L Britain stand together. He warned that the UN must be prepared to resist Red aggression in Southeast Asia with action as "solid" as in Korea. He left for home Jan. 15. [See pp. 14M, 2E]

Germans Accept Schuman Plan. The West German Bundestag (lower house) in Bonn voted 232-143 Jan. 11 for ratification of the Schuman Plan treaty for a 6-nation coal & steel pool in West Europe. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 76, won more support than he expected in pleading the case for the Schuman plan against Socialist & Communist opposition. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said the Bonn Parliament's action was a M "crucial" turning point in "the political evolution of postwar Europe." [See p. 1L]

Greek-Turk membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Org. was indorsed 9-0 by the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. in Washington Jan. 15 after 2 days of testimony in favor of it by Acheson & Gen. Omar N. Bradley. [See Vol. XI, p. 404B]

Russia Curbs Diplomats. The Soviet Union, now playing up reports that Western spies are preying on its territory, ordered foreign diplomats in Moscow Jan. 16 to stay within 25 mi. of the city instead of 31 mi. as under a 1948 order. Foreign emissaries were barred from Kharkov, Briansk, Poltava & 19 other cities in the industrial regions of eastern Russia & western Siberia. 4 cities besides Moscow to which they may travel: Leningrad, Stalingrad, Odessa, Tiflis (Georgian SSR capital). [See XI, 402L]

Egypt. 22 Egyptians & 3 Britons were reported killed in the Suez Canal zone Jan. 12-16 in gunfights between the British & Egyptian snipers. British troops seized 120 to 160 Egyptian policemen in anti-guerrilla raids on Tel el-Kebir & El Hammada Jan. 16. The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies passed a bill Jan. 15 making collaboration with foreign forces in Egypt a life-imprisonment offense. [See p. 4G]

A crown prince, Ahmed Faud, was born in Cairo Jan. 16 to King Farouk, 31, & Queen Narriman, 18. In honor of the birth of Farouk's first son (he has 3 daughters by a former marriage) the Cabinet decreed gifts of $28.80 (£10) to all other Egyptian children born Jan. 16 and $86,000 to be distributed among families of "martyrs" killed in Suez clashes with the British. [See Vol. XI, p. 150K]

KOREA

Air Raid, Prisoner Disputes. Disagreements over Korean Red airfields & how to exchange war prisoners were complicated in the Korean truce talks this week by 3 new Red charges: that UN planes had flown deep into Manchuria and bombed a prisoner-of-war camp in North Korea and that the Allies were plotting to shift captured Reds into Chiang Kai-shek's Formosan army.

Peking (Peiping) Radio charged Jan. 14 that 68 U.S. warplanes in 5 formations had ventured into Manchuria as far as the Mukden suburbs Jan. 13. The Reds did not say the planes attacked Manchurian targets but called the alleged flights "repeated aggressive provocations" by "American pirates." [See p. 3F-G]

Next the Reds charged in the Panmunjom truce subcommittee on war prisoners Jan. 15 that UN planes had bombed Red war prisoner camp No. 8 at Kangdong, North Korea (near Pyongyang) Jan. 14 [see map Vol. XI, p. 401]. UN Hq. in Tokio acknowledged Jan. 16 that UN planes were in the Kangdong area when the bombing allegedly took place. The UN said it couldn't tell whether a prison camp was hit because the Reds do not mark their camps with signs easily visible from the air ("PW" or "PG") as required by the Geneva Convention. The Reds said Jan. 16 that 15 Allied prisoners (one American) were killed, 12 seriously injured, 52 slightly injured in the bombing.

Meanwhile the Reds had declared in Panmunjom Jan. 14 that it would be "interference in internal affairs" to give war prisoners the right to refuse to go home as proposed by the UN. The Communists said this arrangement would violate the Geneva Convention on rules of war. Allied delegates replied that the Reds "do not observe" the Geneva Convention and "have no right to interpret it to us." On Jan. 16 the Reds charged that the UN intended to give the Chinese Nationalists 20,000 captured Reds. The Reds said they would "fight to the end" in Korea to prevent this windfall of troops to "the deadly enemy of the Chinese people, Chiang Kai-shek." Allied negotiators denied the charge, said they would place self-exiled Red war prisoners under the care of a neutral international organization such as the Red Cross.

The issue of armistice restrictions on North Korean airfields construction remained deadlocked Jan. 11-17 in the Panmunjom subcommittee on truce-enforcement plans. Allied negotiators tried vainly to get the Reds to say specifically whether they were planning to build up military airfields during a truce. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, told a Senate committee Jan. 14 the airfield issue was the only major obstacle to a Korean armistice agreement. [See pp. 2N-3A]

Vishinsky Pessimistic. "Unreasonable demands" by the U.S. "give no hope" for a Korean truce, Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky told the UN Gen. Assembly's Political Com. in Paris Jan. 17. He called U.S. 8th Army commander Gen. James A. Van Fleet a "cannibal" for having said he was "satisfied" with destruction in North Korea. (Van Fleet used "satisfied" in the sense of "convinced" when he said Jan. 13 he was "satisfied" North Korea is so badly damaged the Reds are having serious economic trouble and "the population is in a very critical condition.") [See p. 15F]

Fighting, Air Losses. Red MIG jet fighters extended their range to the ground-front area just above the 38th Parallel Jan. 11. The UN reported 5 enemy planes downed near Kumchon & Sariwon that day. Big dogfights developed over upper North Korea as UN planes attacked Red railroads Jan. 15-16. The UN command reported Jan. 13 that 16 UN planes were lost (3 U.S. F-86 Sabrejets in dogfights, 13 planes to enemy ground fire) the week ended Jan. 11, costliest 7 days of the Korean air war for the Allies. 12 Red MIGs were reported shot down, 14 damaged during the same period. [See p. 3F-G]

Hill positions near Korangpo captured by the Chinese Reds Dec. 28 were retaken, then lost again Jan. 14 by ROK First Div. troops. [See p. 3F]

Casualties. An AP survey Jan. 16 showed that South Korea & its UN allies had suffered at least 414,945 military casualties during the Korean war. Published U.S. casualties totaled 104,383 (17,948 dead, 10,970 missing) through Jan. 11. South Korea's total as of Dec. 22 was 301,864 (29,494 dead, 101,097 wounded, 65,601 listed prisoners, 105,627 missing). Other total casualties:

Australia 694 (133 dead)	Greece 312 (86 dead)*
Britain 2,858 (424 dead)	Netherlands 343 (17 dead)
Belgium-Lux. 159 (32 dead)	New Zealand 59 (17 dead)
Canada 646 (127 dead)	Philippines 285 (50 dead)
Colombia 182 (50 dead)	Turkey 1,910 (458 dead)*
Ethiopia (no reports)	South Africa 35 (7 dead)
France 867 (153 dead)	Thailand 348 (40 dead)

*Reports at least 60 days old. [See p. 3G; Vol. XI, 385H]

The U.S. estimated Jan. 11 that Red casualties through Jan. 3 totaled 1,569,069. [See Vol. XI, p. 418B]

South Korea. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee appointed Social Affairs Min. Huh Chung as Acting Premier Jan. 12 in the absence of Premier John M. Chang, who is in Paris for the UN Gen. Assembly session. Choi Chang was appointed Social Affairs Min., Home Min. Lee Soon Yung replaced Chang Ki Yung as Communications Min. Military promotions Jan. 13: Army Chief of Staff Lee Chong Chan, anti-guerrilla commander Paik Sun Yup to lieutenant general; Navy Chief of Staff Sohn Won Il to vice admiral. [See Vol. XI, pp. 385G, 282M, 203C-D, 35C]

Panama reported Jan. 15 that owners of 25 ships have applied to change from Panamanian registry since Panama banned shipping of war materials to Red China. [See Vol. XI, p. 306P] . . . **U.S. medium tanks** "have defeated the Soviet mediums in every tank engagement to date" in Korea, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, said at Ft. Knox, Ky. Jan. 14. He said the new U.S. Pattons have been "more than a match" for their Russian counterparts. World War II Shermans have "held their own." [See p. 7G; Vol. XI, 163P]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Allies Meet on Indo-China. "Certain conclusions" on what the Western Big 3 should do about the Red threat in Southeast Asia were reached in a secret military conference in Washington Jan. 11-13, French Gen. Alphonse-Pierre Juin said as he left for Paris Jan. 13. The situation in Indo-China and other Red-threatened areas of Southeast Asia was discussed by delegations headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, British Imperial General Staff chief, & Juin, French Army Inspector General. Juin represented France in place of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French commander in Indo-China who died Jan. 11. [See p. 19P]

Juin said in Washington Jan. 13 that France would need U.S. & British help to resist a major Chinese Red attack in Indo-China. He called for "a common strategy throughout the area," said the Chinese Red soldier's willingness to use suicidal tactics makes him "the most fanatical fighter in the world today." He said France has 126,000 French & North African troops in Indo-China but "we do not have a single jet fighter" there. [See p. 3D]

AP reported from Saigon Jan. 15 that over 70 shiploads of U.S. military equipment, including non-jet fighter & bomber planes, have reached Indo-China since July 1950. Value: $300 million. [See Vol. XI, p. 301H]

The French Army said Jan. 15 it was winning a battle to keep a 40-mi.-long road open from Hanoi to Hoabinh, defense center besieged by the rebels. Toll of rebel bombings in Saigon rose to 10 dead Jan. 10. [See p. 3D-E; Vol. XI, 364D]

New Malayan Commander. Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, 53, was appointed British High Commissioner in Malaya Jan. 15 after he had flown to Ottawa for a conference with Prime Min. Win-

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1952 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.; Ray Lapica, Secy.-Treas.

ston Churchill. Templer replaces the late Sir Henry Gurney, who was ambushed & killed by Malayan guerrillas Oct. 6. Templer will direct Malay civil & military affairs. [See XI, p. 364G]

Japan. The Japanese Forgn. Office made public Jan. 16 a Dec. 24 letter from Premier Shigeru Yoshida to U.S. Amb.-at-Large John Foster Dulles saying Japan is ready to make a treaty with Nationalist China but "has no intention to conclude a bilateral treaty with" Red China. The British Forgn. Office said Jan. 16 it thought objectionable anti-Chinese Red pressure was being exerted on Japan by the U.S. but knew Yoshida's promise would help speed ratification of Japan's peace treaty by the U.S. Congress. [See p. 3J-K]

U.S. officials denied Jan. 16 a Moscow press assertion that the U.S. had been promised 50 army, navy & air bases in Japan. Japanese State Min. Takeo Ohashi said Jan. 10 that his country's 75,000-man police reserve, trained with field weapons, is a better force man-for-man than the old Army. [See pp. 3J, 4F]

Japan reported Jan. 11 that its exports totaled $1,408,932,000 last year as against $783,476,000 in 1950. Exports to the sterling area tripled, totaled $611,349,000 in 1951. Those to the dollar area dropped $29 million to $314,465,000. [See 2E; XI, 258H]

India. Amb.-to-India Chester Bowles told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. in Washington Jan. 16 the U.S. should give India $1 billion (half grants, half loans) the next 4 years. Committee chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) said he was against that much aid to India and Bowles "evaded" questions whether Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru was friendly or hostile to the U.S. Bowles said on arriving in Washington Jan. 13 the Red danger in southern India was "nothing a fuller stomach won't fix." [See p. 3L; Vol. XI, 364H]

Canada announced Jan. 10 a $10 million gift of wheat to India under the Colombo plan. [See p. 9M]

Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Chinese Nationalist Vice President and claimant to the Presidency, was ousted from the Kuomintang (Nationalist Govt. party) in Taipeh, Formosa Jan. 13 on grounds his membership had "lapsed" during his 2-year stay in the U.S. Impeachment proceedings were approved Jan. 11 by the Nationalist Control Yuan, referred to the Assembly. [See XI, 398H]

UNITED NATIONS

Soviet Atomic Offer. After the Soviet bloc had sustained defeats on plans for disarmament and collective security, Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky made the UN a new offer on atomic energy control Jan. 12. He told the Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in Paris that Russia is now willing to accept these measures:

1. "Strict international control" of atomic energy, effective at the same time that prohibition of atomic weapons goes into effect. Russia previously demanded that the UN outlaw atomic weapons before setting up a control system.

2. International inspection of national atomic facilities on a "continuing basis." He stipulated that inspectors should not "interfere in the domestic affairs of states," also said "continuing" inspection should not mean "permanent" stationing of inspectors in all atomic plants. The control agency he proposed would operate under the Security Council where Russia has a veto.

Russia's revised atomic proposal was one of 8 points in a new "peace" program advanced by Vishinsky during a 2-hr. speech against Western "atom mongers," "hydrogen mongers," "death mongers" and defense programs. He asked that the UN:

1. Condemn membership in the "aggressive" Atlantic pact.

2. Demand an immediate Korean armistice with all foreign troops to be withdrawn from the 38th Parallel in 90 days.

3. Prepare a treaty banning atomic weapons under "strict international control." The pact would be drafted by July 1 by the new UN disarmament commission.

4. Ask ⅓ reduction of Big 5 armaments within one year.

5. Ask all countries for "complete official data" on their armaments & armed forces, including A-weapons, foreign bases.

6. Establishment of a Security Council agency to control atomic weapons, make "continuing" inspections.

7. Hold a world disarmament conference by July 15.

8. Ask the Big 5 to "conclude a peace pact."

Vishinsky called the 8-point plan "new . . . tremendous . . . momentous." U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross replied Jan 12 that Americans would "not sit up all night laughing" at it [see Vol. XI, p. 354B]. But Gross told the Political Com. Jan. 13 there was nothing "really new" in Vishinsky's proposals, only "double talk, without meaning" on the subject of effective atomic control. The U.S., Britain & France persuaded the Political Com. to discard Vishinsky's demands on the Atlantic pact, Korea & a Big 5 peace pact Jan. 17, voted to refer his 5 other points to the disarmament commission. [See Vol. XI, p. 394F]

Disarmament Unit Formed. The full Assembly voted 42-5 Jan. 11 to set up a 12-nation UN Disarmament Comm. to start work by Feb. 10 on a plan for "regulation, limitation & balanced reduction of all armed forces & all armaments," including atomic weapons. The move was opposed by Russia, White Russia, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia & Poland. Abstainers: Argentina, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Yemen. The commission will consist of the Security Council members & Canada. [See Vol. XI, pp. 402G-H, K, 394M]

U.S. Aid Program Upheld. The Assembly also rejected, 42-5, Jan. 11 a Soviet resolution to charge the U.S. with aggression because of Mutual Security aid to East European anti-Communists. [See Vol. XI, p. 411K]

Defense, Peace-Talk Measures Pass. The resolution asking that UN states keep armed forces ready for collective security action was passed by the Assembly Jan. 12 by 51-5 (Soviet bloc opposed).

Also passed, 57-0, Jan. 12: the resolution recommending that the Security Council hold a special high-level meeting when there are favorable prospects for removing causes of international tensions. [See p. 3A-B]

Economic, Land Reform Actions. Economic programs indorsed by the full Assembly Jan. 12:

● Land reform where necessary to protect the rights of farmers, lift them out of chronic poverty and avert "political instability." The Western-sponsored plan, passed unanimously, was meant to apply especially to Southeast Asia, Africa, the Middle East & Latin America. It is similar to Red China's land reform program but its sponsors said that was coincidental. The Soviet bloc voted for it after the Assembly rejected a Polish land-reform plan that would have condemned operation of farmland by foreign companies. [See Vol. XI, p. 363A]

● Development of a UN plan for a big international loan-&-grant fund for economic development of backward areas. The U.S. said defense expenditures prevent it from contributing to such a fund now, but the resolution provides for the plan to take effect "as soon as circumstances permit." It passed 30-16, supported by Latin Americans, Arabs, Southeast Asians. [See Vol. XI, p. 402P]

● 8 resolutions to continue the UN technical assistance program for backward countries, give them more Intl. Bank aid. [See 4L]

Experts See World Prosperity. Prosperity "will be the rule, rather than the exception" in the world for years to come, 5 experts reported to the UN Jan. 13. They predicted that an economic crash like that of the early 1930s would be avoided despite a long-term uptrend in prices and recessions that might result from an eventual cutback in arms production, especially in the U.S. The experts who prepared the report for the Economic & Social Council: Prof. James W. Angell of Columbia U., New York; G. D. A. MacDougall & Hla Myint of Oxford U., England; Trevor W. Swan of the Australian Natl. U.; Javier Marquez of the Intl. Monetary Fund. [See Vol. XI, p. 275E-F]

The General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade governing body in Geneva reported Jan. 15 that foreign trade deficits are causing all but 9 countries in the pact to impose import quotas. The 9: Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Peru, U.S. [See Vol. XI, p. 420A]

Arab Palestine Measure Gains. Arab delegates, backed by Latin Americans & Asians, won in the Special Political Com. Jan. 15 on recommendations to the Assembly that (1) the Palestine Conciliation Comm. be enlarged from 4 to 7 members and (2) the Assembly express "regret" that Israel has not obeyed its 1948 request to readmit all Arab refugees from its territory. Vote on those parts of a resolution to continue UN efforts toward permanent peace for Palestine was 24-22. Israel had proposed Jan. 9 that a new good offices committee replace the Conciliation Comm., make a "fresh start" in efforts to get Arab states to negotiate with Israel as an equal. Israel opposes immediate readmission of all Arab DPs (1,000,000 in neighboring countries, 800,000 of whom are destitute) on grounds they would be too great an economic burden and comprise a potential 5th column. [See Vol. XI, pp. 419P, 403E]

Israel asked Assembly Pres. Luis Padilla Nervo Jan. 11 to persuade Iraq to commute death sentences on 2 Jews convicted of subversive activity. [See Vol. XI, pp. 358B, 278G]

European DP Aid. A $3,000,000 fund should be raised for relief of DPs to be left stranded when the Intl. Refugee Org. is

dissolved Jan. 31, the Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Com. recommended to the Assembly Jan. 10. The committee also recommended Jan. 14 that the UN disassociate itself with a report, *The Refugee in the Post-War World*, to which several governments objected because it criticized their treatment of refugees. It had been prepared for the UN under a $100,000 Rockefeller Foundation grant. [See p. 4N]

Trusteeship Com. became the first Assembly committee to finish its work at this session Jan. 15. It recommended that documentation of its discussion of South-West African affairs be sent to chiefs of native tribes. The committee voted an expression of "admiration & gratitude" Jan. 11 for Rev. Michael Scott's presentation of the South-West Africans' case in defiance of the South African Govt. [See p. 4M]

UN Staff Assn. has protested to Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie against the dismissal of H. Lukin Robinson of Canada, a population expert whose contract expiring Jan. 14 was not renewed. He was rapporteur of the Staff Assn. Executive Com. [See Vol. XI, p. 363B] . . . **Intl. Bank** granted Mexico a $29.7 million loan Jan. 11 to import equipment for 7 electric power developments. [See p. 5A-B; Vol. X, 331G] . . . **UNESCO's** pact to eliminate customs barriers against imported educational, scientific & cultural publications was accepted Jan. 10 by Ceylon (4th acceptance deposited with the UN; pact becomes effective when 10 are deposited). [See Vol. XI, p. 370N] . . . **World Health Org.** reported Jan. 9 that it has opened a training school for midwives near Kabul in Afghanistan. The country has fewer than 100 doctors. [See Vol. XI, pp. 420A, 371E, 323K, 75F]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Economic Report

Asks Tax Rise. Pres. Truman asked Congress in his Economic Report Jan. 16 to increase tax revenues by at least $4.3 billion to $4.5 billion. This increase, which he called "a minimum," "can be achieved by eliminating loopholes & special privileges and by some tax rate increases," he said. It is "the amount by which last year's legislation fell short of my recommendations" of a $10 billion boost.

Mr. Truman predicted a budget deficit of about $8 billion for the current fiscal year and warned that the fiscal 1953 deficit might be nearly twice as great "unless further vigorous action to raise taxes is taken very soon." He said fiscal 1952 expenditures would amount to about $71 billion, receipts to $63 billion. And he expected expenditures to rise to an annual rate of $85 billion-$90 billion by June 30, 1953.

Other features of the message:

Legislative Recommendations—(1) Strengthen the Defense Production Act; extend it for 2 years; (2) continue military & economic aid to free nations; end restrictions on import of fats, oils & dairy products; (3) help small business by providing funds for the Small Defense Plants Admin.; (4) approve "urgently needed development projects, particularly the St. Lawrence seaway & power project"; (5) authorize housing & community facilities construction in defense areas; (6) revamp the Taft-Hartley law; (7) repeal the sliding scale provisions of the farm price support laws; support prices of perishable commodities; modify the tax on unallocated reserves of farmer cooperatives; (8) increase tax revenues; (9) authorize the Fed. Reserve Board to raise bank reserve requirements; authorize control of margins on commodity exchanges; (10) increase old-age & survivors' insurance payments; strengthen the federal-state unemployment insurance system; (11) authorize federal aid to operate schools; grant more aid to build & operate schools in defense areas; (12) authorize federal aid to medical education & to strengthen local public health services.

Domestic Economy—1951 "has been marked by great gains in our basic economic strength." U.S. total annual output rose from about $270 billion (in terms of 1951 dollars) in 1947 to about $300 billion in 1950, $327 billion in 1951, an annual rate of $330 billion at the end of 1951. Employment averaged 61 million in 1951, up 1,000,000 over 1950. Non-farm employment of 54 million was up 1,500,000. Unemployment was about 1,700,000 at the end of 1951, down 500,000. Before-tax corporate profits were estimated at a record $44.8 billion in 1951, against the previous record $41.4 billion in 1950. But after-tax corporate net was only $18.1 billion in 1951, against $22.8 billion in 1950. Other income figures (1951 followed by 1950): unincorporated business & professional $23.6 billion-$22.3 billion; farm $17 billion-$13.7 billion; personal $251.3 billion-$224.7 billion. Wages & salaries rose from a $157.9 billion-a-year rate in 1950's 4th quarter to a $174.6 billion rate in Oct.-Dec. 1951. Personal consumption spending rose from $193.6 billion in 1950 to $204.4 billion in 1951, and individual savings rose from $10.7 billion to $18.5 billion in the same period. Consumer prices rose 8% between the start of the Korean fighting & imposition of price control, an additional 2.6% between Feb. & Nov. 1951. But wholesale prices, up almost 17% between the start of the fighting and the price freeze, dropped 3% by the end of 1951. A record $57.8 billion was invested in the U.S. in 1951, $48.9 billion in 1950. A record $30 billion worth of new construction was put in place in 1951, $28 billion in 1950. But housing starts declined from 1,400,000 in 1950 to 1,100,000 in 1951 due to material shortages and will be reduced to 850,000 or fewer in 1952.

Defense—"The whole mobilization effort is based upon the economic strategy of following [a] middle course" between (a) sacrifice of all for the striking force needed in total war and (b) reduction of armaments & devotion of full resources to "the good things of life" as justified in "a fully peaceful situation." Nearly 5½ million Americans are directly or indirectly employed in defense work. Govt. expenditures on "major security programs" are expected to rise from the current $45 billion-a-year rate to almost $65 billion by the end of 1952. The rate of security spending will increase in 1953 and not start to decline until 1954. (The President's Council of Economic Advisers forecast continuing military appropriations of $40 billion to $50 billion a year until there is a better outlook for peace.) More than 1/3 of construction & metalworking output must go for military purposes in 1952. Defense will get more than ¼ of the nation's copper, ½ its aluminum.

Foreign Aid—The Marshall Plan helped West Europe raise its industrial output 30% in the 2 years before the Korean outbreak, 15% since then, but this is still not enough for defense & economic stability. "It is only a matter of intelligent interest on our part" to aid these countries. Whether aid is "military" or "economic," "the objective & the function are the same: common security." Economic aid frees our allies' productive facilities & exchange for defense. The form of aid must change with the changing circumstances in each country. Friendly nations aid the U.S. by supplying "critical raw materials—particularly metals" on which "our productive potential is vitally dependent." The free nations increased output of every major commodity except tin & lumber in 1951. "Free world" tungsten output, up 27% over 1950, amounted to 11,400,000 tons; cotton production was up 26% to 27,635,000 bales, iron ore up 24% to 245 million metric tons, aluminum up 22% to 1,583,000 tons. Tin output was down 3% to 165,000 tons, lumber down 2% to 56½ billion board feet. [See p. 5C-K; Vol. XI, 17M-18A]

Reaction. Congressional leaders indicated Mr. Truman would have hard work getting tax increases, might have some loopholes plugged. Chrmn. Robert L. Doughton (D., N.C.) of the House Ways & Means Com. said: "It's an uphill fight to increase taxes." Senate Minority Leader Styles Bridges (N.H.) said taxes "have reached the saturation point." Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) called the farm program "a bid for votes & damn near hypocrisy." Sen. Herman Welker (R., Ida.): "The same old Truman theme—socialism in government." [See p. 5L]

Withdraws Vatican Appointment. The White House announced Jan. 13 that Pres. Truman would not resubmit Gen. Mark Clark's nomination as Ambassador to the Vatican, at Clark's request, but would nominate somebody else later. Clark said "the controversy that has developed" was the main reason he withdrew. Opponents of the nomination hailed the decision and urged Mr. Truman to drop the idea of an envoy to the Pope. The Council of Bishops of the Methodist Churches, meeting in Atlantic City Jan. 14, said nomination of a substitute would "compound a blunder." The executive committee of the Friends Gen. Conference (Quakers) has also gone on record as opposed to an Ambassador to the Holy See. But Francis Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of N.Y., said in Rome Jan. 16 that he "personally" considered it "appropriate for my country" to join 40 others represented at the Vatican. He called this recognition of the Holy See "as a state . . . not as a religion." [See Vol. XI, p. 347D]

Asks Rubber Program Extension. Pres. Truman asked Congress Jan. 14 to extend for 2 more years legislation under which the Govt. owns & operates general purpose synthetic rubber (GR-S) plants. But he proposed turning over synthetic butyl rubber to private industry. GR-S output rose from 217,000 tons a year when the Korean fighting started to 770,000 now; the rate is to reach 860,000 tons in the 3d quarter of 1952. Butyl output went up from 52,000 tons a year to 80,000; 90,000-ton rate expected by mid-1952. The Govt. has raised GR-S prices from 18½¢ a lb. to 26¢, butyl from 18½¢ to 20¾¢. [See Vol. XI, pp. 414P-415A, 287L]

Appointments. Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Draper Jr., 57, as Mutual Security Act Amb. in Europe Jan. 14. [See Vol. XI, pp. 380F, 12N] . . . Jan. 10 nominations included Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, 66, as Amb. to the Philippines [see Vol. IX, pp. 334C, 28L], Andrew J. Overby as Asst. Treasury Secy., Walter J. Donnelly as Amb. to Austria, C. Tyler Wood as Associate Mutual Security Dep. Director, Theo. Tannenwald Jr. as Asst. Mutual Security Director, Orix V. Wells as a CCC member . . . Members of the Com. on Govt. Contract Compliance, which enforces antibias clauses in federal contracts, Jan. 10: Chrmn. Dwight R. G. Palmer (Gen. Cable Corp. chrmn.), CIO Secy.-Treas. Jas. B. Carey, Dowdal H. Davis of the *Kansas City Call*, Irving M. Engel of the American Jewish Com., Oliver W. Hill of Richmond (attorney) and AFL Secy.-Treas. Geo. Meany. [See Vol. XI, p. 387K] . . . Interdepartmental Internal Security subcommittee to coordinate & prevent abuses in the information security program Jan. 12: Chrmn. Edw. R. Trapnell, 41, of the AEC,

Carroll Kilpatrick & Chas. Dulin of the State Dept., Robt. A. Dillon & Chester L. Callander of the Treasury, Lt. Col. Jos. Edgerton & Col. Sidney S. Rubenstein of the Defense Dept., Leo F. Cadison & Clive W. Palmer, Justice. [See XI, p. 412C]

POLITICS

Eisenhower 'Reluctant'. Edward Hughes reported from Paris in the *Wall St. Journal* Jan. 14 that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is "really reluctant," "doesn't want to be President" and "genuinely prefers" to finish his Atlantic pact job "and then move to a farm in America where he can live quietly." [See p. 6H]

When reporters asked Pres. Truman Jan. 10 about Eisenhower's candidacy and his views on a military man running, he referred them to the biography of Gen. Winfield Scott in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. He also said they might look up Franklin Pierce, former brigadier general under Scott who defeated Scott for President in 1852. The Scott biography said he had little political experience. The campaign was "essentially without issues but marked by exceptionally scurrilous attacks on Scott," who was "overwhelmingly defeated." [See p. 6P]

Primary Action. A complete slate of Eisenhower backers filed for the New Hampshire primary Jan. 11 [see p. 6J]. But his supporters refused Jan. 14 to enter the Illinois primary, where the names of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) & Harold E. Stassen were being filed. The first GOP Natl. Convention delegate actually chosen—J. C. Bradford of Nashville—said Jan. 10 he was pledged to Taft. 2 New Hampshire delegate candidates who supported Gen. Douglas MacArthur switched Jan. 15 to Taft because of "direct word" that MacArthur did not want to enter any primary and "is sympathetic to our course of action" in backing Taft. Harlan W. Kelley of Wisconsin, who nominated MacArthur for President in 1948, announced Jan. 13 that he would support Taft because MacArthur refuses to run. (MacArthur won the annual gold medal of the Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia Jan. 15 for service to the U.S.) [See Vol. XI, 405P]

Indorsement. The Democratic *Montgomery* (Ala.) *Advertiser* indorsed Eisenhower for President Jan. 11. [See p. 7A]

Poll. Voters in Taft's home city, Cincinnati, where Taft won a 3-2 majority in the 1950 Senate race, prefer Eisenhower to Taft by 43-39, according to an Elmo Roper survey reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Jan. 15. But Stassen said in a CBS TV broadcast from N.Y. Jan. 14 that Taft was "clearly out in front" in the race for the GOP nomination. He said he agreed with Eisenhower's views on U.S. policy in West Europe, adding: The General "has expressed no views on other issues." [See p. 6M]

Kefauver May Run. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), 48, told Pres. Truman Jan. 15 that he was considering seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination. [See Vol. XI, p. 389F]

Douglas Bars Nomination. Arthur Krock reported in the *N.Y. Times* Jan. 14 that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas had decided not to seek or accept the Democratic Presidential or Vice Presidential nomination and wrote Pres. Truman a letter saying this from India in Aug. 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 383G]

Georgia Vote Change Sought. A Talmadge Administration bill to keep the names of Presidential or Vice Presidential candidates from ballots in Presidential elections was introduced in the Georgia Senate Jan. 14. Only names of candidates for Presidential elector would appear. [See Vol. XI, p. 63F]

DATES OF 1952 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

March 11—N.H.	April 15—N.J.	May 6—Ohio, Fla.
18—Minn.	22—N.Y., Pa.	13—W. Va.
April 1—Neb., Wis.	29—Mass.	16—Ore.
8—Ill.	May 5—Md.	June 3—Calif. S.D.

ARMED FORCES

Pay Raise Voted. The House approved a 10% pay raise for all active & retired military personnel by a 269-89 vote Jan. 15. It applies to quarters & subsistence allowances but not to "hazard pay" or lump sum allowances to officers above the grade of major general. Raises range from $7.50 a month for recruits to $114.68 for top ranking generals & admirals. Cost: $832 million a year. The bill, which went to the Senate, takes effect a month after the President signs it. Pres. Truman had urged passage. The vote was 147 D., 121 R., 1 independent for; 54 R., 35 D. against. [See Vol. XI, p. 324E-F]

10 Supercarriers Planned. Navy Secy. Dan A. Kimball told the Natl. Sojourners in Washington Jan. 12 that the Navy would seek authority to build one *Forrestal*-class supercarrier each year for the next 10 years—a total of 10—and hoped to power some by atomic energy. [See Vol. XI, pp. 301D, 243K]

Vice Adm. John H. Cassady, Dep. Chief of Naval Operations for Air, reported in a *U.S. News & World Report* interview Jan. 14 that the Navy had 4 new jet fighter types "flying & in production" which were "superior" in performance to the Soviet MIG-15. [See p. 14L; Vol. XI, 361K-362A]

Atom Expansion Approved. Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Com., conferred with Pres. Truman Jan. 17, then told reporters Mr. Truman has approved plans for "real expansion" of the atomic program. [See XI, 313K]

Fathers Spurn Medals. Ex-RFC Examiner Halsey McGovern refused in Washington Jan. 11 to accept a Medal of Honor & Silver Star awarded to 2 sons killed in Korea because he considered Pres. Truman "unworthy to confer them." It was the first time an Honor Medal had been spurned. The award was to 1st Lt. Robert M. McGovern, 23, of the 1st Cavalry, who died leading an assault on hill positions despite a wound. 2d Lt. Jerome F. McGovern, 21, of the 2d Infantry won the Silver Star for parachuting behind enemy lines near Pyongyang. They are buried in Arlington Natl. Cemetery.

Glenn T. Fiedler said in Green Bay, Wis. Jan. 15 that he is returning the posthumous Purple Heart Medal of his Marine son to Pres Truman. Fiedler said his son James was "kidnaped" into the Marine Corps at 17 by false promises of a photography assignment. Sent to Korea in an engineering unit, he died of wounds at 18 years of age June 1, 1951. The Marine Corps said it has "refuted all" of Fiedler's charges. [See Vol. XI, p. 364K]

Posthumous Medals of Honor were presented Jan. 16 to members of the families of 10 Army men slain in Korea. The only 3 not listed previously by *Facts on File*: Pfc. Emory L. Bennett, 3d Div., of Cocoa, Fla.; Sgt. 1/C Nelson V. Brittin, 24th Div., of Audubon, N.J.; 2d Lt. Darwin K. Kyle, 3d Div., of South Charleston, W. Va. This raised the total of Honor Medal winners for Korea to 40 Army men, 10 Marines, 1 Navy man, 1 AF man. 36 of the awards were posthumous. [See p. 3H]

Draft Call. A March draft call of 20,000 men for the Army, 8,000 for the Marines was issued Jan. 11. The Marines simultaneously cut its February draft call from 14,000 to 11,500. Total called so far: 875,420. [See Vol. XI, p. 405M]

COMMUNISM

Senators. 38 GOP Senators (out of 46) headed by Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) sponsored a resolution Jan. 10 stating that Amb.-at-Large Philip C. Jessup "does not command the confidence of the American people" as a UN delegate. [See Vol. XI, pp. 386D, 340M] . . . Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) revived his 1950 charge Jan. 10 that David Demarest Lloyd was given a $17,500-a-year job as an administrative assistant to Pres. Truman after the Loyalty Review Board cleared his record under White House "pressure." Lloyd has denied ever being a Red. [See p. 8A; Vol. X, 167M, 67P] . . . Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) introduced a resolution Jan. 16 to have Congress declare a state of emergency and thus invoke the McCarran Internal Security Act provision under which many of the 50,000 American Communists would have to be jailed. The Fed. Bureau of Prisons confirmed recently that it is renovating internment camps in Fla., Ariz., Okla. & Calif. [See Vol. XI, p. 398A]

Graniches Balk. Max & Grace Granich Jan. 16 refused to answer questions about alleged Communist activities before the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington. Ex-party members Louis F. Budenz, Elizabeth Bentley & Morris Appelman called one or the other Reds in testimony Jan. 15. They published a Shanghai magazine in 1936-37, now run a summer camp for children in Wilmington, Vt. [See p. 8B]

Eleanor M. Deak & Grace Patton, fired by the Army Dept. 4 years ago for allegedly attending Communist meetings, were cleared Jan. 10 by court action and ordered restored to duty with back pay at the Army Finance Center, St. Louis.

I. F. Stone, N.Y. *Compass* columnist, told *Facts on File* Jan. 14 he never said there is "better" freedom in the Soviet Union than in the U.S. He said he has "always regarded the Soviet Union as a dictatorship." [See Vol. XI, p. 365L]

Dirk Jan Struik, suspended MIT math prof. accused of advocating & inciting the overthrow of the state power by violent revolution in a bill of particulars filed in Cambridge, Mass. Jan. 15, said next day the charge was "untrue," an "intellectual insult." He said he lectures on Marxism, subscribes to the *Daily Worker*, is not a Communist. [See Vol. XI, p. 405H]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Belgium. Ex-Finance Min. Jean Van Houtte replaced Joseph Pholien Jan. 15 as Premier of Belgium's Social Christian Party Cabinet. He made only 3 new Cabinet assignments: ex-Premier Jean Duvieusart as Economic Affairs Min., Baron Albert Edouard Janssen as Finance Min., Pholien as Justice Min. Pholien quit as Premier Jan. 9 to let economic experts take a stronger role in Belgium's Govt. Belgium has been asked by the North Atlantic Treaty Org. to increase its defense production and economic aid to other NATO countries. [See Vol. XI, p. 403P; X, 262H]

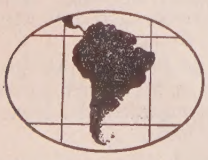
Other Belgian Cabinet members:

Forgn. Affairs—Paul Van Zeeland	Education—Pierre Harmel
Transport—Paul Segers	Pub. Health—Alfred de Taeye
Public Works—Oscar Behogne	Colonies—Andre Dequae
Interior—Ludovic Moyersoen	Labor—Gerard van den Daele
Defense—Eugene de Greef	Agriculture—Charles Heger
Forgn. Commerce—Joseph Meurice	Reconstruction—Albert Coppe

Canada. Consumer credit restrictions were relaxed in Canada Jan. 14 by extending time for full payment of budget accounts to 18 months from 12. Payment minimums are ½ down on autos, ⅓ down on other goods, balance at $10 a month. Finance Min. Douglas Abbott said Jan. 10 that inflationary pressures in Canada are easing up. [See Vol. XI, p. 406C] . . . The Finance Dept. reported Jan. 7 that Canada's reserves of gold & U.S. dollars totaled $1,779,000,000 Dec. 31, an increase of $169,000,000 since Sept. 30. [See p. 8N]

Czechoslovakia. Seizure of $2.6 million worth of gold & silver from jewelry shops where it had been hidden by subversives was reported by Czech security police after a series of raids in Prague Jan. 11. Death sentences for "spying for the U.S." were decreed for 5 Czechs Jan. 12. Arrest by Czech police of Gen. Cenek Hruska, a leader in the Czech Red coup in 1948, was reported by the U.S.-sponsored Vienna newspaper *Wiener Kurier* Jan. 14. [See p. 9M; Vol. XI, 414D] . . . Czechoslovakia resigned without explanation from the Intl. Police Org. (Interpol, hq. Paris) Jan. 14.

Hungarian State Min. Erno Geroe announced Jan. 12 the country's industrial production last year was 30.1% higher than in 1950. But Dep. Premier Matyas Rakosi, Communist Party leader, warned in a speech Jan. 14 against "loose work discipline" and poor-quality production in Hungarian industries. [See p. 9N] . . . **Indonesia** & the Netherlands opened a conference in The Hague Jan. 15 on dissolution of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union and Indonesian claims on Western New Guinea. [See Vol. XI, p. 389N; IX, 418E] . . . **Norwegian** Govt. introduced in Parliament Jan. 14 a $532,202,000 budget for the year beginning July 1. $128,570,000 was earmarked for defense. [See Vol. XI, p. 398H-J] . . . **Philippines** court in Manila Jan. 10 sentenced 5 men identified as Huk guerrillas to death in the electric chair for the 1949 ambush slaying of Mrs. Aurora Quezon, widow of the late Pres. Manuel Quezon. The 5: Pedro Manatan, Federico Cosuela, Vicente Marquez, Antonio Reyes, Raymundo Viray. [See p. 10A-B; Vol. IX, 142E] . . . **Polish** military court in Warsaw sentenced 3 more Poles to death and 2 to life imprisonment Jan. 10 as members of a U.S. spy ring operated from Berlin. [See p. 10B] . . . **Spanish** pretender Don Juan has sent Gen. Francisco Franco a conciliatory letter saying restoration of the Spanish monarchy would be feasible only "with Franco," diplomatic quarters in Madrid said Jan. 14. [See Vol. XI, pp. 418K, 250N] . . . **Swedish** King Gustav Adolf's speech at the opening of the Riksdag (Parliament) in Stockholm Jan. 11 stressed the Govt.'s request for a $300 million defense budget this year (last year's was $203.5 million), expansion of the Swedish Navy to match Russia's Baltic fleet, a $1.355 billion total budget for 1952. [See Vol. XI, pp. 398J, 318K]



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. A 15-man commission representing industry, labor, farming, mining & commerce was set up Jan. 12 to carry out Pres. Juan D. Perón's decree that prices & wages must be balanced by late next month to curb inflation. Buenos Aires police announced Jan. 14 the arrest of 61 persons who tried to violate a ban on public meetings and hold a rally to demand better living conditions. [See p. 10E; Vol. XI, 414H] . . . Silvano Santander, one of 3 Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies accused of participation in the attempted revolution Sept. 28, went into exile in Montevideo, Uruguay Jan. 10. Santander, Mauricio Yadarola & Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz have been deprived of Parliamentary immunity to face charges of rebel activity. [See Vol. XI, p. 422C] . . . The Assn. of Argentine Writers disclosed Jan. 14 it has asked Argentine & Spanish academicians to approve "Perónism" & "justicialism" as new words in the Spanish language. [See Vol. XI, pp. 303B-C, 102J-K]

Mexican Govt. announced Jan. 14 it would try to develop iron deposits in the Las Truchas district on the Pacific coast without foreign aid. The deposits were owned by the Bethlehem Steel Co. before they were expropriated. [See p. 10G] . . . **Panama's** Panamanian Party, directed by imprisoned ex-Pres. Arnulfo Arias, nominated Rodolfo F. Herbruger, ex-Amb. to U.S., as its Presidential candidate Jan. 10 (election in May). [See Vol. XI, pp. 406P, 374C] . . . **Venezuelan** Govt. Jan. 11 banned several "soap operas" & dramatized radio programs as unfit for broadcast & contrary to public morals. It set up a board of censors to pass judgment on radio programs. [See Vol. XI, p. 414J]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Grain Shortage Charged. Controller Gen. Lindsay Warren has charged to the Senate Agriculture Com. that there is a shortage of at least $3,800,000 in grain in the storage depots of 5 states supervised by the CCC's Dallas office. According to his report, details of which were made public by press services Jan. 12 & 15, elevator & warehouse firms which contracted to store the grain sold it and kept the money, presumably intending to replace the grain when prices dropped. Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan told Chrmn. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) of the Senate committee that stories of the shortages were being used for "political attack" on the storage program. He said no CCC employes were involved. [See p. 8H-J]

Judgment vs. Williams. Fed. Dist. Judge Edward Weinfeld in New York Jan. 10 handed down a $12 million judgment (which will be more than doubled by interest dating back to 1927) against utilities executive Harrison Williams, 78. The judgment

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Jan. 12

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$22,772,000,000	$22,697,000,000	$22,546,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,800,000,000	$29,143,000,000	$27,415,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$21,419,000,000	$21,592,000,000	$17,871,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,285,232,670	$9,980,236,561	$8,435,193,901
England note circulation (£)	1,395,786,000	1,419,026,000	1,314,045,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,331,010	5,699,686	17,361,898
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	146.37	146.00	140.71
Bond sales	$14,314,200	$11,172,500	$27,230,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	97.83	97.52	102.82
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.85⅜	$2.86⅝	$2.69¾
Corn price (bu.)	$2.19⅜	$2.23⅜	$2.01¼
Cotton price (lb.)	$.4335	$.4355	$.451
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	87,318	48,545	130,959
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,186,700	6,204,100	5,787,810
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,770,000	10,695,000	9,629,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,148,620,000	6,921,625,000	6,602,122,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]612,780	501,956	662,444
PRICES:			
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.61	$6.64	$7.02
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[e]177.2	177.2	179.2
Monthly consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	**Nov. 15, 1951**	**Oct. 15, 1951**	**Nov. 15, 1950**
Foods	188.6	187.4	176.4
Apparel	231.4	229.2	210.8
Rent	207.6	208.9	194.3
	138.9	138.2	132.5
BUSINESS:	**Nov. 1951**	**Oct. 1951**	**Nov. 1950**
New incorporations‡	6,288	6,812	6,256
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Failures (Jan. 3)‡	[b]226	265	285
	124	163	144

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 2 [b]Jan. 5 [c]Dec. 29, 1951 [d]Jan. 7 [e]Jan. 8

was in favor of Carl J. Austrian & Robert G. Butcher, court-appointed trustees for Central States Electric Corp. which dropped in value from $400 million in 1929 to $1,300,000 in 1942. Williams was accused of "looting" Central States in 1927-29.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Awards. 1951 $1,000 Bollingen Prize in Poetry was awarded by Yale U. Library Jan. 11 to Marianne Moore, 64, of Brooklyn for *Collected Poems*, published in Nov. 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 71H] . . . N.Y. Music Critics' Circle gave its annual award for orchestral music Jan. 7 to Negro composer Howard Swanson, 42, for *A Short Symphony* . . . Norton Gallery Players of West Palm Beach, Fla. Jan. 9 awarded first prize of $200 & production to Ray Lapica, *Facts on File* editor-in-chief, for *Underground*, "A Drama of the Ukrainian Resistance." [See Vol. XI, p. 303M]

Britain's Royal Comm. on Awards to Inventors announced Jan. 14 that Sir Robert Watson-Watt, president of the Royal Meteorological Assn. and Institute of Navigation, would get £50,000, tax free, of an £87,900 Govt. award to him & 9 research associates for radar development. [See Vol. VI, pp. 150J, 103F]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS. Revival of Eugene O'Neill's play about aged New England farmer whose young wife seduces his son. Staged by Harold Clurman. Presented by Robt. Whitehead & the American Natl. Theatre & Academy. Cast headed by Karl Malden, Carol Stone, Douglas Watson. Jan. 16 at ANTA Playhouse. (6-1-1)*

FANCY MEETING YOU AGAIN. Comedy by Geo. S. Kaufman & Leueen MacGrath (Mrs. Kaufman). About woman who chases her man through 5,000 yrs. of reincarnations. Starring Miss McGrath. Staged by Kaufman. Presented by Chandler Cowles & Ben Segal. In cast: Walter Matthau, Margaret Hamilton, Richard Purdy, Ruth McDevitt. Jan. 14 at Royale. (0-1-7)*

THE SHRIKE. Joseph Kramm drama about man whose wife commits him to insane asylum in order to enslave him. Staged & produced by & starring José Ferrer. In cast: Judith Evelyn, Edw. Platt, Phyllis Hill, Will Kuluva, Kendall Clark. Jan. 15 at Cort. (7-1-0)*

CLOSED

KISS ME KATE, 8 performances, Jan. 13. [See p. 11K]

LEGEND OF LOVERS, 22 performances, Jan. 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 416A]

LO & BEHOLD, 37 performances, Jan. 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 399C-D]

NINA, 52 performances, Jan. 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 391K]

THE NUMBER, 88 performances, Jan. 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 351C]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable (based on reviews in these N.Y. newspapers: Compass, Daily News, Herald Tribune, Journal-American, Mirror, Post, Times, World-Telegram & Sun)

NEW BOOKS

THE CATHERINE WHEEL by Jean Stafford. Novel of an unmarried woman's frustration and a boy. Jan. 14. (Harcourt, 281 pp., $3)*

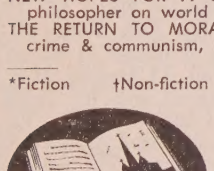
DANCE TO THE PIPER by Agnes de Mille. Autobiog of choreographer. Lit. Guild selection. Jan. 14. (Little, Brown, 342 pp., $3.50)†

MY SON & FOE by Josephine Pinckney. Novel of passion on Caribbean isle. Jan. 11. (Viking, 250 pp., $3)*

NEW HOPES FOR A CHANGING WORLD by Bertrand Russell. English philosopher on world peace. Jan. 14. (Simon & Shuster, 213 pp., $3)†

THE RETURN TO MORALITY by Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.). On crime & communism, need for religion. Jan. 17. (Doubleday, $2)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction



EDUCATION & RELIGION

Racial Bias. The Supreme Court refused Jan. 10 to rule on whether Southern school segregation laws are unconstitutional. The request was brought by 4 Negroes who won admission to the U. of Tennessee in a lower court. Gene Mitchell Gray, 23, a bellhop, first Negro to enter the U. of Tennessee, enrolled Jan. 12 [see Vol. XI, p. 134N-P]. The U. of Minnesota denied Jan. 13 that dismissal of Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, philosophy instructor, first Negro faculty member hired by the university (in 1946), violated academic freedom or was due to racial prejudice. A local investigating committee of the American Assn. of University Professors upheld the university Jan. 15. 37 others were dropped at the same time due to retrenchment. The Woman's Div. of Christian Service, representing 1½ million Methodist women, at Buck Hill Falls, Pa. Jan. 14 adopted a "charter of racial policies" intended to end segregation & bias in the Methodist Church. [See Vol. XI, p. 414L]

Educators vs. UMT. The Assn. of American Colleges, meeting in Washington Jan. 8-10, urged Congress to reject the proposed Universal Military Training program as "fantastically expensive, educationally undesirable, morally hazardous, politically dangerous" [see p. 6F]. The association also called for elimination of professionalism in college sports [see p. 20D] and removal of income tax obstacles to educational donations. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), addressing the educators Jan. 9, deplored Congressmen who stress military policy but ignore "moral, ethical, political & economical" considerations in trying to defeat communism. [See Vol. XI, pp. 412F, 30A]

Chicago Teacher Raise. An 8% raise for most of Chicago's 22,000 school employes was voted by the Board of Education Jan. 4. Minimum raise: $25 a month, maximum $800 a year. Teachers will start at $3,000 instead of $2,700. [See XI, 263F]

Gifts. A. W. Mellon Educational & Charitable Trust paid out $101,746,075 during 1930-50 (reported Jan. 8) [see Vol. VIII, p. 327M]; George Monroe Moffett, late chairman of Corn Products Refining Co., left the residue of his estimated $200 million estate to the Whitehall Foundation, which helps finance young people's college educations (according to examination of his will Jan. 8) [see Vol. XI, p. 416C]; Olin Foundation, Inc. gave $2,549,000 Jan. 9 to provide a residence for Cornell U. Medical College students [see Vol. XI, p. 168H; X, 159K]; John Hay Whitney Foundation announced Jan. 11 a 3-year $600,000 program that will pay for (1) graduate study by public high school teachers, (2) outstanding professors who will teach at small colleges which cannot afford them. [See Vol. IX, p. 400C]

Mission Assembly. The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Leber, Presbyterian administrator, was elected chairman of the Forgn. Missions Div. of the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. at its 2d Assembly held in Toronto Jan. 3-5. 388 delegates from 36 Protestant & Orthodox denominations attended. They represent 87 Forgn. Mission Boards of U.S. & Canadian denominations. The Assembly urged the U.S. State Dept. to intervene in the attacks on Protestant missionaries & church property in Colombia. [See Vol. XI, pp. 422E-F, 414L]

Jews. 2,577 of the U.S.' 3,876 Jewish congregations had permanent rabbis in 1951, the Jewish Statistical Bureau reported in New York Jan. 6. [See Vol. XI, pp. 336B, 32J]

Orthodox Christmas. Eastern Orthodox churches celebrated Christmas Jan. 7. [See p. 9K; Vol. XI, 409B-G]

OBITUARIES

Sir Amos Lowrey Ayre, 66, chrmn. of Shipbuilding Conf., co-founder of Burntisland Shipbuilding Co.; Jan. 13, London.

Dr. William B. Bailey, 78, sociologist, economist, ex-Yale prof., authority on hoboes; Jan. 10 in West Hartford, Conn.

Frankie Baker, 75, who insisted she inspired the song *Frankie & Johnny* by killing her lover; Jan. 8 in a hospital for insane; Jan. 8 in Pendleton, Ore.

Rear Adm. Harry A. Baldridge, 71, for 14 years director of U.S. Naval Academy Museum; Jan. 9 in Annapolis, Md.

Phillips T. Barbour, 67, editor of *The Bond Buyer*, daily financial publication; Jan. 9 in New York.

Raymond C. Gaugler, 59, pres. of American Cyanamid Co. since Jan. 5, 1951; Jan. 11 in New Rochelle, N.Y. [See XI, 54L]

Commodore John M. Gill, 64, CO of N.Y. State Naval Militia, managing ed. of *Oswego Palladium-Times*; Jan. 14, Rochester.

Augusto Jandolo, poet, actor; Jan. 12 in Rome.

Honoré Joseph Jaxon, 90, a major in Louis Riehl's Saskatchewan rebellion, 1885, champion of Indians since; Jan. 11, N.Y.

Clement Melville Keys, 75, U.S. commercial aviation pioneer, co-founder, first pres. of Curtiss-Wright Corp.; Jan. 12, N.Y.

Hamilton King, 80, landscape artist; Jan. 7, E. Hampton, N.Y.

Gen. Jean Joseph Marie Gabriel de Lattre de Tassigny, 61, hero of 2 World Wars, Indo-China defense against Reds; Jan. 11 near Paris after cancer operation. Credited with stopping Red drive in Indo-China where he was High Commissioner, he was made marshal posthumously. [See p. 14M; indexes to Vols. XI, VII to IX under Lattre, X under de Lattre, IV & V under de Tassigny, II & III under Tassigny]

Ross Franklin Lockridge Sr., 74, author of books on midwest history, father of late Ross L. Lockridge Jr., novelist; Jan. 12 in Bloomington, Ind. [See Vol. VIII, p. 84P]

Aureliano Pertile, 67, Italian tenor; Jan. 11 in Milan.

Samuel M. Shortridge, 90, ex-GOP Senator (Calif., 1920-32), isolationist, anti-Asiatic; Jan. 15, Atherton, Calif.

Dr. Robert Metcalf Smith, 65, Shakespearean authority, Lehigh U. prof.; suicide (revolver) Jan. 15 in Bethlehem, Pa.

Antonie Strassmann, 50, anti-Nazi German woman pilot who helped fly Dornier across Atlantic in 1932; Jan. 8, N.Y.

Jakob Suritz, 70, Soviet Amb. to Germany 1934-37 and to France 1937-40; Jan. 2 presumably in Moscow.

SPORTS

Baseball. Pitcher Bob Feller, 33, of the AL Cleveland Indians signed his 1952 contract Jan. 10 for an estimated $55,000. [See Vol. XI, pp. 320L, 39P] . . . Recalled effective May 2 for 17 months' service with the U.S. Marine Corps as reserve air force captains: Ted Williams, 33, star Boston Red Sox leftfielder, top AL slugger (Jan. 9), N.Y. Yankee Infielder Jerry Coleman & Cincinnati outfielder Lloyd Merriman. [See Vol. XI, 320K, F, 64J-K]

Brooklyn 2d-baseman Jackie Robinson (will be 33 Jan. 31) signed his 1952 contract Jan. 9 for an estimated $40,000 [see Vol. XI, pp. 320G, K, 64K]. Clyde Sukeforth resigned as a Brooklyn coach Jan. 9 and was replaced by Billy Herman. [See Vol. VII, p. 404L]

Pitcher trade Jan. 3: Willard Ramsdell from Cincinnati to the Chicago Cubs for Frank Hiller. [See Vol. XI, pp. 399N, 200J]

Boxing. George Araujo, 132¼ lb., Providence, R.I. lightweight, outpointed featherweight champ Sandy Saddler, 130 lb., in a non-title 10-rounder in Boston Jan. 14. [See Vol. XI, p. 400A]

Football. Control of college football telecasts this year and indorsement of the ACE Presidents Com.'s objectives in seeking to deemphasize college sports were voted by the Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. in a Cincinnati meeting Jan. 11-12. The NCAA upheld the ACE plan for college administrations' control of athletic funds and said academic standards should not be lowered for athletes. It rejected a proposed ban on the 2-platoon system (separate offensive & defensive units) in football, tabled measures to ban bowl games & spring practice. Hugh C. Willett of USC was reelected NCAA president. Carl Snavely of North Carolina succeeded Lloyd Jordan of Harvard as Football Coaches Assn. president Jan. 11. [See p. 12G; Vol. XI, 408J]

Coaching appointments: Bernie Crimmins, Notre Dame assistant, as Indiana head coach Jan. 11 [see Vol. XI, p. 359P]; Lowell (Red) Dawson, Michigan State assistant, as Pittsburgh head coach Jan. 14 [see Vol. XI, p. 240G]. Paul O. Bixler quit as Colgate coach Jan. 13. [See Vol. VII, p. 44J]

Forest Evashevski, 33, resigned as Washington State football coach Jan. 6 to replace Leonard Raffensperger as U. of Iowa coach. [See Vol. X, pp. 56E, 42F] . . . Joe Kuharich, 34, ex-San Francisco U. coach, was signed Jan. 8 for 2 years as Chicago Cardinal coach in the Natl. Football League. [See Vol. XI, pp. 424B-C, 416F, 400F]

Pro Bowl NFL all-star game in Los Angeles Jan. 12: Natl. Conf. 30, American Conf. 13. [See Vol. XI, p. 416E]

Golf. $10,000 Bing Crosby pro-amateur tourney (36 holes due to weather interruptions) in Pebble Beach, Calif.: won Jan. 13 by Jimmy Demaret, for $1,500. [See p. 12E-F; XI, 24J]

Track. Metropolitan AAU senior indoor meet in New York Jan. 12: NYAC retained team title, Fred Wilt won mile run in 4 mins. 14.6 secs. [See p. 12F] . . . *Evening Star* games in Washington Jan. 12: Don Gehrmann won mile run in 4:14, Horace Ashenfelter the 2-mi. in 9:05. Don Laz pole-vaulted 15 ft. 3 in. to defeat Bob Richards. [See Vol. XI, pp. 208G, 144N]

Richards (Rev. Robert E.), 25, U.S. decathlon champion, Jan. 2 won the 1951 James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, AAU award for year's best U.S. amateur athlete. [See XI, 216L, 32P]

Daily Racing Form's New York edition was discontinued Jan. 7. [See Vol. XI, pp. 416G, 135E]

MISCELLANEOUS

Western Storms. Record rain & snow storms swept California & Nevada Jan. 12-16, leaving at least 13 persons dead. 232 persons marooned for 3 days & nights aboard the snowbound *City of San Francisco* of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Crystal Lake, on the west side of Donner Pass in the Sierra Nevadas, were rescued by snow plows Jan. 16. Portola, Calif. was buried under 9 feet of snow; Reno reported 3 feet. Southern California had up to 7 inches of rain. [See Vol. XI, p. 409G]

Air Crashes. The only prototype of Britain's first 4-jet atomic bomber, the Vickers Valiant, crashed near Bournemouth, Eng. Jan. 12. One crewman was killed. Britain, however, will still put the plane into production. [See Vol. XI, p. 163B] . . . 23 persons were killed when an Aer Lingus (Irish line) DC-3 crashed into 2,860-ft. Moel Siabod (mountain), Wales Jan. 10. . . . A Northeast Airlines Convair plunged into the East River in N.Y. Jan. 14 but all 36 aboard were rescued before it sank. [See Vol. XI, p. 424G]

Costello Jury Dismissed. A U.S. Dist. Court jury trying Frank Costello in N.Y. on charges of contempt of the Senate Crime Com. was dismissed on its own request Jan. 15 after a 2-day deadlock. It was reported to have stood 11-1 for conviction. The Justice Dept. immediately moved for a new trial, and Costello was freed on $5,000 bail. Fed. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan ruled Jan. 11 that Costello's constitutional rights were not infringed by his being made to testify before TV & movie cameras at the Crime Com. hearings. [See Vol. XI, p. 400J]

Fed. Dist. Judge Edward A. Tamm in Washington Jan. 10 acquitted Jacob (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, alleged "Capone syndicate" leader, of contempt in refusing to answer Senate Crime Com. questions. [See Vol. XI, p. 285K-L]

93 Juries Probe Crime. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath announced Jan. 5 that he has ordered special grand jury investigations of organized crime in each of the 93 federal judicial districts throughout the U.S. He has proposed such on-the-spot inquiries once a year. The hearings will be under the local U.S. Attorneys. Asst. Atty. Gen. James M. McInerney, Criminal Div. chief, said he has organized a Racket Unit headed by R. C. McLean [see Vol. XI, p. 397B-C] to coordinate the investigations on a permanent basis. The first of the juries has already started work in Atlanta. [See Vol. XI, pp. 356L-357D]

Narcotics Crackdown. About 500 suspected dope peddlers were seized by 250 U.S. narcotics agents in a nationwide roundup Jan. 4-5. 112 were arrested in the N.Y.-northern N.J. area alone, 2 of them—John Kidonas, 51, & Rubin Kirby, 33—described as "key" dealers. Several Army men, including Pvt. Billie Anderson, 22, son of radio-film star Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, were among those picked up. The 500 were said to have supplied $18 million worth of dope a year to 5,000 addicts.

Horace Murphy, 30, of Houston, Tex., described as New York's "biggest single marijuana dealer" in the past 10 years, got an 8-yr. jail sentence & was fined $2,500 in N.Y. Jan. 4 on pleading guilty to conspiracy to violate narcotics laws.

N.Y. police Jan. 11 broke up a ring smuggling dope into inmates in Rikers Island penitentiary. The same day they picked up a youth selling only to teen-age boys. [See Vol. XI, pp. 400K-L, N, 285F, 264M, 228K, 208J]

Young Leaders. The 10 outstanding young men of 1951, as selected by the U.S. Jr. Chamber of Commerce Jan. 12: Col. Francis S. Gabreski, 31, Korea & World War II ace; Dr. Hugh C. MacGuire, 33, Montgomery, Ala. pediatric surgeon; Gordon Manning, 34, *Collier's* managing editor; Stanley Hiller Jr., 27, Atherton, Calif. helicopter designer; Rep. Chas. Edw. Potter (R., Mich.), 35; John H. Johnson, 33, Chicago, publisher of *Ebony*, other Negro magazines; Dr. Arthur C. Guyton, 33, Oxford, Miss., developer of laboratory techniques, mechanical aids for handicapped; Donald Randolph Wilson, 34, Clarksburg, W. Va., American Legion commander, lawyer; Gordon Barton McLendon, 29, Dallas, Liberty broadcasting system president; Dr. Andrew Lawson Jr., 34, U. of Chicago physicist. [See Vol. XI, p. 32B]

Mine Blast. 19 miners were killed in a blast in the MacGregor coal mine, Stellarton, Nova Scotia, Jan. 13. [See p. 12N]

Capt. Henrik Kurt Carlsen was welcomed by cheering crowds & officials as he landed at Falmouth, Eng. Jan. 11 after his ship sank. He got a ticker-tape parade in N.Y. Jan. 17. [See p. 12M]

Capt. Franklin B. Weaver, 30, was indicted in N.Y. Jan. 17 on manslaughter charges in the shooting of a handcuffed cook, William Harvey, 24, Negro, aboard the Isbrandtsen freighter *Flying Trader* in the Pacific Oct. 25. [See Vol. XI, p. 376L]

Quadruplets—3 girls & a boy—were born to Mrs. Joseph Graber, 32, in Brooklyn Jan. 7. Graber has a liquor store.

Mrs. Haggia Ponder, 38, wife of Leonard Ponder, farmer, gave birth to quads (3 boys & a girl) near Murfreesboro, Ark. Jan. 14. They have 7 other children.

Boston banned "bold" strip teasers & female impersonators in nightclubs Jan. 4. 9 clubs have been closed.